

The Bow Valley Call

Devoted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

Year VI., No. 43.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913

Per Year \$1.50

The Standard Coal and Development Co.

The Standard Coal and Development Company, Limited, has been organized with headquarters at Standard. It has a capitalization of \$500,000.00 divided into shares of \$1.00 each. The company's prospectus has just been issued.

The officers are all well-known throughout the district, being: President.—J. R. H. Myrthu Secretary.—Jens Rasmussen Treasurer.—Henry W. Larsen The provisional directors comprise the above officers and J. E. Kilbourn and O. P. Larsen.

President Myrthu was in town a few days ago in company with J. E. Kilbourn, the latter handling the sale of the company's shares, and they stated they had already disposed of a portion of the first 300,000 shares put on the market at 25 cents and anticipated no difficulty in selling what would be required to carry on the operations as at present planned.

It appears that while Mr. Kilbourn was drilling a well for Mr. Myrthu, a seam of coal was encountered and Mr. Myrthu being anxious to learn more of the coal got together several of his intimate friends and after some development they united in obtaining the mineral rights for the property from the C. P. R. Consequently early last July prospecting was started in a systematic manner and about the middle of September an incline shaft of 47 feet exposed a seam of coal four feet six inches wide. From where a tunnel was run along the seam 180 which showed the seam to be widening. At intervals short cross-cut tunnels were run with good results. Other development showed that as depth was obtained, the seam widened and the coal was of better quality.

Mr. Myrthu has left a fine sample at the C. P. R. office for exhibition purposes, which he says is high-grade bituminous, and said to be excellent for domestic purposes and can be utilized to advantage for steam. The sample is clean and free from noxious odors and its qualities can be favorably compared to coals mined anywhere.

The location of the property is described as ideal, being only about 300 feet from the railway and preparations are being made for a spur to the property.

Machinery has already been installed capable of delivering 80 tons of coal per hour at the surface, although at present only from 10 to 15 tons are mined daily, and not much over 300 tons have been taken out to date.

The Annual Meeting of St. Andrew's

An annual meeting of St. Andrew's church, as held in the church on Friday evening last and was well attended. Mr. J. W. Jowett was in the chair. The reports of the officers were on motion adopted. An invitation was unanimously extended to Rev. E. Cox-Clark to become rector of the parish and was accepted, the reverend gentleman and his family will remove to Gleichen as soon as the rectory is ready for their occupancy.

The congregation has been for some time without a regular rector, so it behooves all the members and adherents to rally to the support of the new rector and all in making the year 1913 a banner one for St. Andrew's.

The officers for 1913 are: Rector.—Rev. E. Cox-Clark. Wardens.—E. Griesbach (re-elected) the other to be appointed by the rector.

Vestrymen.—Messrs. Bowker, S. A. Hall, J. W. Jowett, J. E. Ostrander, T. H. Beach, R. N. Nutter, E. Wade, A. Ramsbottom and Bates. Auditors.—Messrs. J. W. Jowett and S. A. Hall.

Delegates to Synod.—Messrs. J. W. Jowett and J. E. Ostrander.

Great sleighing, eh?

Mr. Ben Marston from Meadow Creek has been spending Christmas and the New Year with Mr. and Mrs. Coates at the C. P. R. quarters at Oulletteville.

424,994 BU. GRAIN SOLD SO FAR

During the holiday season grain came in very slowly and since the first of the year, the cold weather and snow has no doubt kept many farmers from hauling grain as few of them are owners of sleighs in this mild climate, but perhaps, the continued low market price is more responsible.

All the elevators have no complaint of car shortage and the managers state they have plenty of room for all classes of grain as they have received little the past few weeks and shipped out considerable.

During the past week there has been shipped from the track three cars of wheat and two of oats. The Imperial elevator shipped five cars of wheat, one of oats and one of flax, but neither the Sunny Belt nor the Alberta Pacific have made shipments.

	PAST WEEK	TOTAL TO DATE
Wheat	48,300	295,694
Oats	26,500	107,600
Barley		15,400
Flax		6,800
Total bushels for week	74,800	Total to date 424,994

The Seed Grain Fair. Bow Valley Hockey League Schedule 1913

The Gleichen Fourth Annual Seed Fair yesterday proved quite interesting, although there were not as many entries as might have been expected, due perhaps to the sudden change in the weather. Lorne McCombe, of Lakeview and A. D. Campbell of Calgary, were the government judges and after answering the numerous questions asked, gave interesting talks, which the CALL regrets being unable to report this week owing to the hour of going to press. However, we give a list of the prize winners.

Marquis wheat—D. Gillespie 1st, J. C. Buckley 2nd and R. J. Burne 3rd.

Spring wheat, any hard variety—T. W. Snowden 1st, W. H. Goodwin 2nd and W. Brown 3rd.

Oats, any long or milling variety—N. W. McMillan 1st.

Oats any short or any feed variety—W. H. Goodwin 1st and R. J. Burne 2nd.

Barley, any variety other than two rowed—T. W. Snowden 1st and N. W. McMillan 2nd.

Flax seed—W. H. Goodwin 1st and F. A. Williams 2nd.

Rye seed—J. C. Buckley 1st.

Timothy Seed—W. H. Goodwin, 1st and Frank Daw, 2nd.

Potatoes—T. W. Bates 1st and N. W. McMillan 2nd.

Best collection of Grain—W. H. Goodwin.

W. A. Buchanan, member of the federal house for this constituency spent a good portion of Tuesday in Gleichen, discussing with all he met the requirements of this portion of his big riding. He was entertained at the Palace Cafe by a number of intimate friends, after which a couple of hours were spent in a general discussion of the districts needs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Padley left yesterday with their daughter, Mrs. Heffner, for Butte, Montana, where she is to undergo an operation for appendicitis. It is their intention to spend some months there before returning to Gleichen.

The annual meeting of ratepayers for the Wheatfield School District took place on Jan. 4th at the school house. The accounts for the past year are in such a satisfactory condition as to promise a lower rate of taxation for 1913. Mr. Boyle will carry on the duties of school master for another term. Mr. W. Boyden was re-appointed as secretary and treasurer. The trustees elected were W. H. Coates chairman, R. Kerstein and W. Boyden. The school has about 25 scholars.

Mrs. H. Stulken left Tuesday night with her three children on a visit to her home near St. Paul, Minn.

January 10th

Strathmore at Brooks

Bassano at Gleichen

January 13th

Brooks at Bassano

Gleichen at Strathmore

January 17th

Bassano at Brooks

Strathmore at Gleichen

January 20th

Gleichen at Brooks

Strathmore at Bassano

January 24th

Brooks at Gleichen

Bassano at Strathmore

January 27th

Gleichen at Bassano

Brooks at Strathmore

January 30th

Strathmore at Brooks

Bassano at Gleichen

February 3rd

Brooks at Bassano

Gleichen at Strathmore

February 7th

Bassano at Brooks

Strathmore at Gleichen

February 10th

Gleichen at Brooks

Strathmore at Bassano

February 14th

Brooks at Gleichen

Bassano at Strathmore.

"The Musical Event, De Luxe"

The musical event de luxe of the present theatrical season is without doubt, F. Stuart-Whyte's all-star English company "The Versatiles" who are presenting the delightful musical comedy gem, "In the Camp Fire's Glow" preceded by a fifty minute old country Pierrot show.

In a long article commenting upon the current theatrical offerings, the Calgary Daily Herald of Oct. 29 in reviewing the "Versatiles" said "The duet from 'Il Trovatore', 'Misere', by Miss Berryman and Mr. Corley was immense. We have had grand opera in Calgary quite recently, but last night's artists put the grand opera stars in the shade as far as the 'Misere' duet is concerned.

The above mentioned number will be included, as an encore, in the latter half of the evening's entertainment.

The company come to the Gleichen Opera House on Saturday, Jan. 11th. Seats now on sale at Palace Hotel.

At the critical moment the snow storm New Year's night spoiled a skating party to which Allen McPhee had invited a number of friends. However, Allen was equal to the occasion and at his parents home royally entertained his guests at games, cards and an excellent supper.

Marquis Wheat
Recleaned at \$1.50
per bushel

Banner Oats
Recleaned at 45c.
per bushel.

These oats are of an extra heavy yielding strain yielding in 1912, 120 bushels to the acre.

M. Bolinger
Box 194, Gleichen, Alta.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MAX.	MIN.
Dec. 31.....	42	13
Jan. 1.....	29	15
2.....	42	15
3.....	24	20
4.....	10	-11
5.....	-10	-20
6.....	-5	-29
7.....	24	-12

Average mean temperature, Max. 38 Min. 13

On Jan. 4th, from 8 to 10 inches of snow fall.

How does this weather suit you?

The evening the fire alarm brought a brigade and nearly every one in town and all enjoyed a good time. It appears there was a blaze in Mr. Little's house on the west end of Griesbach St. which was extinguished by the aid of a couple of pails of water. The alarm was phoned in by Mrs. John Morton and in the rush to learn some one got the name mixed and reported it "Gillespie" with the result that a lively run was made to his house in the east end of the town. Then it was said "Burr's barn is the place" and another run made, before Little's house was aimed for. Something went wrong with the fire whistle and it blew until Engineer Emerick arrived and put a stop to its terrible screeching. Now the conundrum is how can the whistle be made to indicate the direction of the fire.

New Year celebration was carried out in good style in the French Colony of Oulletteville, though a good many of the residents are away spending the winter in Montreal or Quebec those who remained had full houses of friends and relatives, and the French flag was flying from several of the housetops.

A most interesting gathering took place at the Gleichen Irrigation headquarters on New Year's day when Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Calkins entertained all the ditch riders of the district. Merinasin was represented by Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon, North Cluny by Mr. and Mrs. W. Coates, Strathmore by Mr. Morgan, C. E., Gleichen by Mr. H. Orr and Mr. Ben Marston from Meadow Creek. They all did justice to the good things provided and parted in the early hours of the next morning with many expressions of good will to their host and hostess.

The Hockey game on New Year's night between the Calgary Argonauts and Gleichen was distinguished by rough play in which the Calgary boys were the principal offenders, Turnbull of Gleichen had his shoulder bone broken. The score was 7-2 in Calgary's favor, Johnson scoring both goals for Gleichen.

Following are those taking part in the game:

Calgary	goal	Gleichen
Crook	Point	Morrow
Milne	Point	Bonner
Ford	c. point	Telford
Reddick	l. wing	Service
McLean	r. wing	Ferguson
Mervill	centre	Turnbull
Russell	rover	Johnson
Referee.—McKie		
Judges of play.—Bishop, Russell.		

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(Continued)

But now you are not by yourself, come out of it all, where I can talk to you, he said vehemently. You are so restless I always feel better when I have been talking to you, and God knows, I have need to feel better, he murmured almost inaudibly.

Clare caught her breath. She did not know the surgeon in this mood, but she realized that an unaccountable recklessness was driving him to her for comfort, and she thought sent a thro' of joy to her heart.

He does not love me—not one bit, she thought, but he knows I am his friend; he wants my friendship, and—she shall have all I can give him. I would rather have his friendship than any other man's love.

We will go to Richmond, Dyncourt said imperiously; and as the late afternoon sunlight was flashing over the river and upon the vivid green of the leaves and grass, they passed into the park and turned down a quiet path under overhanging trees. Dyncourt spoke little. An occasional jerky remark about his work, a few words about his latest researches—these constituted the whole of his conversation until he had led Clare to a little secluded dell, where amongst the young, springing bracken, a pool of water lay like a golden shield in the sunshine. Overhead the balmy air whispered among the baby leaves; on the branch of a hawthorn a thrush poured out his evening song of love and summer like, the undergrowth showed a shimmering carpet of bluebells.

There! Dyncourt exclaimed with a sigh of satisfaction, motioning to Clare to seat herself against a gnarled oak-tree, and flinging himself down beside her. We have got peace at last, if there is peace anywhere in the world.

Why are you so bitter? Clare asked, the singularly musical quality of her voice falling soothingly on the man's troubled soul. You have so much to make you glad. You have saved a man's life; you have put happiness into his hands, and the very operation by which you did it all has made your name and fortune.

Do you think I—wanted to give Miles Hennessey happiness? Oliver said sitting upright, and looking full into her face. Don't you know that—

—he was my rival.

Yes, I know, she answered gently, and it was splendid of you to do all you did for him.

Splendid! Dyncourt laughed; his laugh hurt the woman by its side. Splendid! he repeated. Shall I tell you the real truth? Confession is good for the soul; let me confess to you. It was splendid of you, say? You won't say it when I tell you I was nearly Hennessey's murderer.

Clare's eyes did not leave his haggard face; they met his shamed, defiant eyes with a world of yearning tenderness. Tell me, she said, and that was all. Tell me.

I don't know why I want to lower myself in your sight, he said with another of those laughs that hurt Clare. You have a fairly good opinion of me now, and when I have done—you will know I am not worth calling friend or comrade. But—I've got to tell you all the same.

Yes—tell me, she repeated, and for the fraction of a second he rested on his: tell me everything.

You shall know the worst the blackest, the devil's side of me, he answered.

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If you wish a skin clear of pimples, blackheads and other annoying eruptions, hands soft and white, hair live and glossy, and scalp free from dandruff and itching, begin today the regular use of Cuticura Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, assisted by an occasional light application of Cuticura Ointment. No other method is so agreeable, so often effective and so economical in treating poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment have been sold throughout the world for more than a generation, but to those wishing to try them without cost, a liberal sample of each will be sent free with 32-p. book on the care and treatment of the skin and hair. Address 'Cuticura,' Dept. 25D, Boston, U. S. A.

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Write for booklet, good agents wanted at all points.

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wered recklessly. God knows I started out with high enough notions of honor and straightforwardness, and I've ended by—well, I tell you.

He turned a little from her, his fingers plucking at the grass, his voice running on smoothly and monotonously, whilst he told her the story of his compact with Dorothy, and of that first temptation that had come to him when Dorothy told him of Miles' offer.

I wanted her, he said, and I wanted the money—I wanted it desperately. I see now that it was playing low down. Hennessey would never have let her sell herself to me, as I let her sell herself to him, he spoke with a sort of grudging admiration; she has found a good man in him, a better man than I could ever have been.

By slow degrees, he passed on to tell the listener woman of Soames' visit to him, of the bargain struck between them; of his visit to Mansfield on the day of Tritton's murder, of his own fear lest he should be suspected of the crime.

I went down to see him on some trumped up business; I knew he had gone down there. I felt I must talk to the man myself, and I must have been talking to him only a little time before Soames killed him. And I wanted to see Dorothy. It was all wrong—I knew it was wrong—but I wanted to see her. Can you understand that? Or are you women so good to understand we poor fools.

I understand very well, she said, and again the gentle touch of her hand fell upon his. I understand—and I am sorry.

Oh! I haven't done, he exclaimed shortly; there's worse to come, and not sparing one word against himself, he told her of Soames' visit to him, and of all the part he had played in the lawyer's escape from justice.

I didn't want the whole thing to come out in court, he said almost savagely. I was fighting for my own hand, fighting to get Dorothy, but the fates were too strong for me, after all.

The fates—or something greater than fate, Clare whispered. Conscience gave me no peace, he answered grimly, though I fought it down over and over again. I very nearly, he looked into her eyes, then turned away again. I very nearly let Hennessey remain in ignorance of the new operation I had discovered.

He was silent for several seconds, a heavy, pregnant silence, until Clare once more said gently—

Tell me about it.

He came to see me; he and Dorothy had made up their minds to do more could be done. I might have left it at that; the operation was new; I thought: I would not let Hennessey of it—I told myself it had probably come too late to be of any use in his case; I meant to keep silence, but I had to sneeze.

Well done, she said softly under her breath, and Dyncourt turned his miserable eyes upon her with a startled look of surprise.

Well done! he repeated bitterly. Ah! but wait. I am going to tell you the whole. The worst is to come, God knows why I am telling you all this business. It shows me—for what I am; There's not much of the honorable, upright man about me. I used to fancy there was. You were at Hennessey's operation; you saw—

I saw a magnificent piece of surgery.

You almost saw a man murdered under your very eyes! Dyncourt went on shortly, and when Clare started a little he said, with almost brutal frankness, Hennessey was nearer dead than day than he had ever been in his life.

Feeling as I did about the man, perhaps I ought never to have undertaken the operation, and when it all came so easy to my hand—when I saw what would happen if the knife slipped—by only a hair's breadth I tell you I felt like letting the knife slip.

But it didn't slip, she said, her face very white and still. You saved—Sir Miles' life.

I didn't want to save it, he answered roughly, as if he were determined to make her see the very worst of him. I wanted to end it that day—I tell you again, it was only by a narrow shave that you didn't see murder done under your very eyes.

Clare sat suddenly upright, a light leant into her eyes.

But there was the narrow shave, she said, and I saw you save a man's life.

Dyncourt pulled himself into an upright position, too, and looked at her in dumb amazement.

Do you mean to say you don't despise me utterly? he exclaimed. You can't feel inclined to be comrade and friend to a man who—

Who fought against temptation, and came out on the top, she answered with a tremulous smile. I don't think to my friends for their virtues, only to stick to them through their faults, and whether they are good or bad.

For better, or worse, Dyncourt quoted for the second time that afternoon, and this time, as he said the words, his eyes rested on Clare's face and he saw the glow upon her face. That soft flash of color flashed a sudden light into his mind, and as he saw, he drew beneath his gaze, the light grew and brightened. He took a little from her, his hand went out and caught hers.

Could you stick to me as something more than comrade and friend, he said impulsively. In spite of all I've told you, could you take me—for better or worse—and make something of me?

Clare's eyes grew misty, no words came to her lips, but her face answered for her, and Dyncourt's hand drew her more closely to him.

(To be Continued)

You know everything, he said; you know that my love for Dorothy is dying hard; it isn't dead yet. You know that—that I am offering you—is not my best—but, his head bent nearer to her, it is a great deal—Clare—it is a great deal.

She looked into his eyes, her own bright with love.

I would rather have the great deal you can offer me than any other man's best, she whispered. Let me try to bring you happiness.

For a long moment he looked into her tender eyes, then he stooped and kissed her reverently.

And you are willing to do this—for a man—who was tried in the balance and found—

Not found wanting, she answered firmly; not found wanting, Oliver; the balance swung true. And I come to you because, whatever you are—whatever you were, I love you.

And yet somebody said there was a love greater than the love of women, Dyncourt murmured softly. Greater than the love of women—there was never anything half so great.

THE END

A MARVEL OF HEALING

Salt Rheum of Ten Year's Standing Healed as if by Magic

Hands Cracked so Could not Work—Cures Effected by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

It does not take long for Dr. Chase's Ointment to prove its magic healing power. A single night is often sufficient to produce the most startling results.

Internal treatment for skin diseases is nearly always disappointing. By applying Dr. Chase's Ointment to the diseased parts relief is obtained almost immediately, and gradually the sores heal up and disappear. Here are two letters which will interest you:

Mrs. Chas. Gilbert, Placencia Bay, Nfld., writes: "I was a sufferer from Salt Rheum for ten years, and had about everything of over being cured; so many treatments had failed. Reading of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Chase's Ointment, I commenced using it, and was entirely cured by eight boxes. I want to express my gratitude for Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to recommend it to all sufferers."

Mr. Stanley Merrill, Delaware, Ont., writes: "For years I was troubled with my hands cracking, often becoming so sore that I could hardly do any work. I got some of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and happily find that one or two applications of same to the affected parts make them well. I have had no trouble since using the ointment for some hands."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Roots, the American Bishop of Hankow, says that when he first went to China before so many of the Chinese cut off their queues, or pig-tails, he had some difficulty in remembering people, the faces of the Chinese seemed all so very much alike.

I'm getting over my difficulty now, he said one day to a mandarin; but in the beginning you all looked as like as two peas.

Two peas? repeated the mandarin, smiling. Why not say two queues?

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment."

It does the doctor's work; it is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains.

Yours truly,
G. G. DUSTAN,
Chartered Accountant.
Halifax, N.S., Sept. 21, 1905.
He Was Barred

He was young, he was a Highlander, and he was on the police force. Some of his friends tried to persuade him to join the pipers' band, where he would have higher duties and better pay.

But I cannot read a note of music, demurred he at first.

Soon, however, his scruples were overruled, and he appeared before the musical director, to whom he confided reluctantly that he knew very little music, and nothing at all of instrumental playing.

Well, said the conductor, in despair, can you tell me exactly how many bars there are in a bar?

No, I cannot, sir, replied the musical ignoramus, but—eagerly—I can tell you just how many bars there are in a beat!

Ruffer—Anything in your stocking Christmas morning?

Buffer—Not 'till I dressed.

Climate

An American was visiting the South Devon coast recently, and he expressed surprise at the fine flowers and vegetables growing in a cottager's garden. He leaned over the garden gate and talked matters over with the cottager.

Fine flowers, these, he exclaimed! How do you manage to grow them?

Oh, I suppose it's the climate! was the reply.

And those cabbages, the American proceeded. What makes them grow so big?

Just the climate, the other explained.

H'm said the American thoughtfully. Now in New York about all we can grow is skyscrapers, but we grow them pretty big and quick. Only last year a fifty story building sprang up and it grew so quick that it had no stairs nor lift.

The cottager stared. How do you get to the top, then? he asked.

Oh, said the American, moving on, climb it—just climb it!

Through indiscretion in eating green fruit in summer many children become subject to cholera morbus caused by irritating acids that act violently on the lining of the intestines. Pains and dangerous purgings ensue, and the delicate system of the child suffers under the strain. In such cases the safest and surest medicine is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It will check the inflammation and save the child's life.

A Reasonable Inference

There was a parochial school in a remote moorland district of a southern Scotch county, at which the attendance had, from various causes, at one time dwindled down to a single self-reliant boy; and one afternoon in a lull of school work the little fellow looked up with a reflective air and said:

Maister, I think the schule'll no be in the morn.

What puts that in your head, boy? haughtily inquired the master, to which the lad immediately replied: Because I'll no be here!

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in its entirety, and that is, Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient a new system of building up the constitution and securing a permanent cure. The proprietor has so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Adm. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists.

Why Not? He was a very cute man, was Jim Makeasure. Going into a tobaccocon-

ist's shop he asked for an ounce of thick twist. It was handed to him, already cut and wrapped up.

Would you mind trusting me with it? said Jim.

Certainly not, said the tobaccocon-ist. I do not know you, and have not seen you before.

In that case, then, would you mind putting the twist on the scales, because I do not know you, and have not seen you before, said Jim Makeasure.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Sufficient Reason A well-known judge recently dined at an hotel in Dublin where the man who takes charge of the hats is celebrated for his memory about the ownership of headgear.

How do you know that this is my hat? the judge asked, as his hat was handed to him.

I don't know it, sir, said Pat.

Then why did you give it to me? replied the judge.

Because you gave it to me, sir, said the man, without moving a muscle of his face.

Asthma Victims. The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seem to fairly throttle the existence of life itself.

From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

How He Saved The new parson met one of his most earnest parishioners in the lane one morning. After a desultory conversation, he remarked:

I hope, Giles, you make a practice of saving? There is nothing like putting something away for a rainy day.

Indeed no, sir, answered Giles respectfully. I make it a rule never to spend more than two-thirds of my wages a week.

Ah, that's the way—that's the way! said the new parson, and beamed broadly. And I suppose the rest of it you put in the savings bank?

Oh, dear no, sir! answered Farmer Giles complacently. The rest I give to the missus on which to keep house.

A lady who was very plain-looking called on a friend. This friend's little girl came into the room, and her mother introduced her.

But, mamma, isn't she awfully pretty? said the young hopeful.

Why, Laura, you mustn't say such things; it isn't polite.

I meant it only as a joke.

But, dear, how much more of a joke it would have been if you had said: How pretty she is.

He (admiringly)—You're not the sort of girl to give yourself away.

She (insinuatingly)—No, but you might ask further.

A Long Pedigree

Sir William Lever, the well-known soap manufacturer, who, after surprising everybody by buying Stafford House, has gone on a business visit to West Africa, once remarked that when he got his baronetcy, the College of Heralds had no difficulty about his pedigree.

All they had to do, he said, was to take away the 'L' in front of my name and the 'R' at the end and there it was! Ever!

It's an Ill Wind

They were a crowd of small boys and they were all eagerly bent on catching a glimpse of the important Cup-tie match.

A benevolent old gentleman who stood close by watched them for some time as they took turn and turn about to lift each other up to look over the fence.

Then suddenly walking up to the turnstile, he said to the man in attendance, pointing with an imperious movement to the eager youngsters:

You might count those youngsters carefully.

The ticket collector, thinking he was at least someone in authority, or a kind-hearted old fool, readily consented, and when he had counted the small heads as the boys passed one by one into the ground, he turned and said:

Twenty-four, sir.

Thanks, old chap returned the benevolent old gentleman, as he prepared for a hasty departure, you have exactly confirmed my opinion, I thought I had counted correctly.

Compensation Curiosities

All sorts of funny claims are made under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and after making inquiries of some of the leading companies who insure under the Act, the following are some of the droll claims, viz:—

A cow, whisking her tail, causes severe injury to milkmaid's eye.

A servant receives shock through seeing a large Teddy Bear when the room was dimly lighted.

A manservant strains his leg through stamping on a cat.

A cook breaking coals, a piece went down her throat.

A curate scalded through stumbling whilst carrying a tea-urn at a parochial gathering.

A clergyman bitten by a dog whilst visiting.

A coaching, proceeding from a stable, struck on the face by his master's slipper, intended for a stinging cat.

Another George Washington

The French Consul at Cetinje has been telling an amusing story of Prince Danilo of Montenegro.

One evening, when Prince Danilo was quite a little boy, the Royal family were gathered round the fire and the children were reciting little pieces of poetry to their parents. When it came to Prince Danilo's turn he seemed to be very much embarrassed.

If you don't know anything else, said his mother coaxingly, you may just tell us a little story.

I can't mother, he said; I really can't.

Please do! said his mother. We should like it very much.

A very little one, then, said the boy.

Certainly, if you don't know a long one, a little one will do.

And you'll give me a kiss afterwards? he bargained.

Of course I shall, his mother replied. And so will your father.

This seemed to encourage the boy, so he stood up boldly and announced: There was once a beautiful china vase—and I've just broken it!

Doubtful

Fenshaw—I hear you are to wed Colonel Swinger, Mrs. Grasse. He's a noble fellow, every inch a soldier, born to command.

Widow Grasse—H'm. We'll see about that, Mr. Fenshaw; we'll see about that.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Guarantee Supposing I decide to let you have the money, how do I know that I shall get it back at the time you mention?

I promise it, my boy, on the word of a gentleman, replied Biffkins.

Ah! in that case I may think better of it. Come round this evening and bring him with you.

Magistrate (discharging prisoner)—Now then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company.

Prisoner—Thank you, sir. You won't see me here again.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.

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The One Ideal Gift

for all the family for all the year around is a

Columbia Grafonola

Ask your nearest Columbia dealer to play you the special Xmas Records. (Fit any machine.)

Columbia Phonograph Company
McKinnon Building, Toronto, Ont.
Territory Open to Dealers

You ought to wear
SANFORD'S SOVEREIGN
BRAND CLOTHES
reliable merchants have them in stock

THE 'ALBERTA' HOTEL
715 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
A few doors south of C.P.R. Depot
Rates \$1.50 to

We are Exposed to Tubercular Germs

every day. Post-mortem examinations often show that tuberculosis had been arrested by strengthening the lungs before the germs gained mastery.

You can strengthen your resistance-power by taking **Scott's Emulsion**. It contains available energy in concentrated form, which quickly nourishes all the organs of the body. It repairs waste—makes rich, active blood and supplies energy to the starving cells. It's timely use enables the body to resist tuberculosis.

For stubborn colds and bronchitis nothing compares with **Scott's Emulsion**.

Refuse substitutes—insist on **SCOTT'S**.

Scott & Downe, Toronto, Ontario 12-47

18 MARRIED TO 84

A Man's Remarkable Compact With Girl Related in Court

A strange story of a very remarkable matrimonial adventure was told at Luton recently, when Mrs. Violet Bowler aged 21, applied for a separation from her husband, Frederick Bowler, aged 86, of Astley Heath.

The girl, it was stated, had been in Bowler's employ some years before his wife died, and was engaged to be married to a man about her own age named Joseph Griffin. Bowler had an interview two years ago with her and her fiancé and it was arranged that the girl, who was then only 18, should marry Bowler, but should not give up her friendship with Griffin. This marriage took place several days later.

Griffin was allowed to stop at the house, but eventually the husband made allegations against his girl wife and asked her to leave. She now applied for maintenance for herself and for a child born before the marriage.

The defense was that the girl had been guilty of improper conduct and the bench dismissed the case, ordering her to pay \$10 costs.

Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

Rifle Range for Firemen

A remarkably fine rifle range for London firemen has been erected at Southwark Bridge road headquarters, and will be opened next Wednesday by Lord Chylesmore, chairman of the London county council and chairman of the council of the National Rifle Association.

Bad Business

Mrs. Jones had just called upon Mrs. Brown, the sexton's wife, who was sitting beside the fire in an attitude of deep dejection.

Mrs. Jones—Well, Mrs. Brown, what news?

Mrs. Brown—O, things is very bad. Mrs. Jones—Would you believe it, as true as I sit here my husband ain't buried a living soul for a month.

CRITICAL TIME OF WOMAN'S LIFE

From 40 to 50 Years of Age, How It May Be Passed in Safety.

So, Wellington, B.C.—"For a year during the Change of Life I was all run down. I was really too weak to walk and was very despondent and thought I was going to die, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier my health and strength returned. I am very thankful to you and praise your medicine. I have advised several women who suffered as I did to try your remedies. You may publish this if you wish."—Mrs. DAVID B. MORRIS, South Wellington, Vancouver Island, B.C.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. We know of no other medicine which has such a record of success as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For more than 30 years it has been the standard remedy for woman's ills such as inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains and nervous prostration, and we believe it is unequalled for women during the period of change of life.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 932

A LIBERAL LAND POLICY

C.P.R. Has Formulated Unique Plan for Aiding and Assisting Desirable Class of Settlers

A startling change in the land policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company about to be inaugurated, marks an entirely new era of land colonization by any railway company or other large land owning corporation on this continent. Of the land grant of twenty-five millions of acres given the Canadian Pacific Railway company as part of its subsidy for the construction of its line, about two thirds have already been sold. In the earlier days of its history, the company, like other land owning railway lines south of the international boundary, sold its land without reference to colonization or improvement of land, being forced to this policy by the financial necessities existing in connection with the early construction of all the transcontinental lines. Of late years the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been endeavoring to follow more of a land colonization policy, and for this purpose extends the terms of payment for its lands, introduced the entirely new and original scheme of "ready-made" farms, augmented that by the establishment of some thirty demonstration farms of their own, and then went a step further by agreeing to provide live stock to assist farmers in going in for more diversified agriculture. This policy during the past three years has resulted in the sale of a vast area of land in Western Canada, and has had more to do than any other one influence in stimulating the remarkable movement of settlement from south of the international boundary, from Great Britain and Northern Europe to Western Canada.

Realizing that in connection with the disposal of the seven millions of acres of land still held by the company it was desirable to go even a step further in the effort to people these lands with successful agriculturists, the company has now come forward with the very startling policy which involves a sale of land only to actual settlers, and as an inducement has extended the term for the payment of land from ten to twenty years; has undertaken to make loans to the farmers to assist them in erecting their buildings; has provided for the advance of livestock so as to enable these land purchasers to start their farming operations on an intensive or extensive farming basis, and has finally laid down the principle that by the sale of land only to actually bona fide settlers under the very liberal terms mentioned, it will be possible to colonize the unsold portions of their land grants with from thirty to forty thousand hand-picked agriculturists from the United States, Great Britain and Northern Europe and by this method to introduce into western Canada a class of people who inevitably must have a marked effect upon agricultural development of the country, upon its political development as a portion of Canada and upon Canada's position in the Empire.

It is popular in the United States and in Canada to attack large railway land owning corporations from the basis of selfishness on their part in the administration of their holdings, but the general policy which has been followed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the administration of the land grant given it as part of a subsidy for the construction of its line, especially during late years, and the extraordinary liberal policy now announced, certainly indicates that this company has been and is realizing to the fullest extent its responsibility to so utilize its land as to bring about not only the best financial result to itself but the greatest good to Western Canada.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS IN OPEN REBELLION

Refuse to Obey Recent Order That They Salute All Military Officers From St. Petersburg, an Imperial order was recently issued through the ministry of war laying down that the students at the Military Medical Academy should salute all officers as the students in the cadet corps do. Under these regulations students are also required to ask permission of any officer present before sitting down in a tram car.

The medical students refuse to obey the order, and declare that they would only, as hitherto, salute generals. They likewise decided in a demonstrative manner to suspend work for three days and to boycott lectures.

Cossacks were requisitioned yesterday at Kieff University to suppress a meeting of protest against the treatment of convicts. All the other high schools are surrounded by police, and Cossacks are patrolling the streets. Many searches and arrests have been made.

Before mid-day yesterday over 200 complaints from officers had reached the chief of the Military Medical Academy stating that students had not fulfilled the imperial order. Only thirteen students attended two lectures today. The other lectures were boycotted.

AUSTRALIA IN GRIP OF TRUST

Nationalization of the Industry is Sought by Party

Mr. Watt, of Melbourne, the Victorian premier, will visit England early in February to arrange a loan conversion and the organization of the state's representation in London.

The sugar commission's failure to recommend the nationalization of the Australian sugar industry, now completely dominated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, has disappointed the Labor party, but the proposal to secure a constitutional amendment enabling the federal government to control the sugar duty on a sliding scale and to standardize prices will assist the party's referendum campaign.

The commission's report, now published, declares that nationalization would involve a heavy loss, unless the treasury charges the consumer a higher price than a private company demands.

The commissioners' scheme to abolish both bounty and excise is generally approved.

Merchants' Bank of Canada

Proceedings at the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The forty-ninth annual meeting of shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada took place at the head office of the Bank on Wednesday, December 18th. Among those present were: Sir H. Montagu Allan, Messrs. K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, A. Barnett, C. C. Ballantyne, A. J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, J. Piddington, D. A. Lewis, R. Campbell-Nesles, W. A. Elliot, C. K. Black, J. M. Morrett, A. D. Fraser, R. Shaw, H. B. Loucks, D. C. Macarow, W. R. Miller, J. M. Kilbourn, J. Patterson, B. Fiske and A. Dingwall. The President of the Bank, Sir H. Montagu Allan, was asked to take the chair, and Mr. J. A. Kinoun was appointed secretary to the meeting. The minutes of the last annual meeting were presented and taken as read.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

The President then read the annual report of the Directors as follows: "I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Directors and the Profit and Loss and General Statement of the Bank covering operations for the past twelve months.

"On an average paid-up Capital of \$6,498,332, there has been earned the sum of \$1,338,844.62. Adding the balance brought forward from last year, there is still \$1,337,722.80 to be disposed of. This has been dealt with as follows:—Dividend of 10 per cent on the paid-up Capital, \$649,004; written off Bank Premises, \$100,000; contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund, \$50,000, and added to Reserve Fund, \$450,000, enabling us to carry forward \$148,718.27 in the Profit and Loss Account. Your Directors consider this a favourable showing.

"Our Reserve Fund this year has been further augmented by the premium on new stock (issued at 175) amounting to \$560,760, bringing it up to \$6,410,760, or a fraction over 95 per cent of the paid-up Capital.

"During the past year we have opened offices at the following points: viz:—In Alberta: Delburne, Alberta Avenue (Edmonton), Hanna, Hughenden, Redcliffe, and Walsh; in Saskatchewan: Battleford; in Ontario: Brantford, Guelph, and Walkerville; in Quebec: Centre Street (Montreal) and St. Jovite.

"We have not closed any agencies. All the offices of the Bank have been inspected during the year. "During the year we have lost two of our esteemed Directors, one by death and one by retirement. Mr. Charles M. Hays, whose death was greatly deplored and whose loss was national, and later on in the year, our valued colleague, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, resigned, on account of advanced age. Mr. Hodgson has served on the Board of this Bank for over thirty-five years, and his advice at the Board's councils was very highly esteemed. During the last ten years he was our Vice-President. We hope Mr. Hodgson, in retirement, may enjoy many years of health and happiness. "These vacancies on the Board have been filled by the appointment of Messrs. Andrew J. Dawes and F. Howard Wilson.

"Your Directors and the General Manager have had under consideration for some time the advisability of asking your permission to change the termination of the financial year from the 30th November to the 30th April, as the general conditions in this country, in the Spring, are not so congested as in the Autumn, when the pressure on the resources of Canadian Banks is at its height. With this end in view, an amendment to the By-Law will be submitted for your consideration, changing the end of the financial year to the 30th April, and changing the date of the Annual Meeting from the third Wednesday in the month of December to the third Wednesday in the month of May.

"The Board of Directors of the Bank has hitherto consisted of nine members, and we have decided to ask you to increase the number to twelve. The necessary change in the By-Law will be submitted to you for your assent.

"Another By-Law increasing the amount of the Directors' remuneration to \$25,000 per annum, will also be submitted to you.

"In implementing this report, I would like to say I visited most of the Western Branches during the past summer, accompanied by the Vice-President and Mr. Long, where we acquired a great deal of additional information bearing upon our business and met a great many of the customers of the Bank and the staff. I may say that the trip was full of instruction and we returned with a very much better knowledge of and acquaintance with your extensive interests in the West than we have had heretofore. We think we are safe in saying that the business of the Bank is on a sound basis throughout the country. We were impressed with the fact that the Bank is well represented at all points, and the business is being capably handled.

"We have much pleasure in testifying to the continued excellent work of the staff in recognition of which, and in view of the satisfactory results of the business for the past year and the strong representations of the General Manager, the Board have decided to depart from the policy hitherto followed and have granted a bonus to the staff.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Presid.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year ending 30th November, 1912.

This has been disposed of as follows:	
Dividend No. 98, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.....	\$151,902.63
Dividend No. 99, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.....	162,685.12
Dividend No. 100, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.....	166,530.50
Dividend No. 101, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.....	167,886.28
	\$649,004.53
Transferred to Reserve Fund from Profit and Loss Account.....	450,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund from Premium on New Stock.....	560,760.00
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	50,000.00
Balance carried forward.....	148,718.27
	\$1,958,482.80
Reserve Fund Account	
Balance, 30 November, 1911.....	\$5,400,000
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account.....	450,000
Premium on New Stock.....	560,760
	\$6,410,760
Average Paid-up Capital during year ending 30th November, 1912, \$6,498,332.	
Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1912.	
LIABILITIES	
1. To the Public	
Notes in Circulation.....	\$6,831,496.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$17,340,321.41
Deposits bearing interest.....	44,322,560.99
Deposits by other Banks in Canada.....	783,596.72
	62,446,479.12
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain.....	1,051,532.51
Balances due to Agents in the United States and elsewhere.....	279,828.49
Dividend No. 101.....	167,886.28
Dividends unclaimed.....	2,528.81
	\$70,809,749.34
2. To the Stockholders.	
Capital paid up.....	\$6,747,680.00
Reserve Fund.....	6,410,760.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	148,718.27
	13,307,158.27
	\$84,116,907.61
ASSETS	
Gold and Silver Coin on hand.....	\$2,316,28.79
Dominion Notes on hand.....	4,629,797.75
Notes and Cheques of other Banks.....	5,267,933.20
Balances due to other banks in Canada.....	3,046.32
Balances due by Banks and Agents in the United States.....	534,944.20
Call and Short Loans on Bonds and Stocks in Canada.....	\$3,209,327.05
Call and Short Loans on Bonds and Stocks elsewhere than in Canada.....	1,002,969.67
	9,212,296.72
Government, Municipal Railway and other Bonds and Debentures.....	5,733,593.74
	\$27,627,440.72
Current Loans and Discounts (less Rebate of Interest reserved).....	53,374,824.64
Loans and Discounts overdue (less fully provided for).....	184,290.54
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation.....	306,000.00
Mortgages and other Securities, the property of the Bank.....	118,816.17
Real Estate.....	27,998.28
Bank Premises and Furniture.....	2,427,331.06
Other Assets.....	50,206.12
	\$84,116,907.61

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

It was then moved by the President, Sir H. Montagu Allan and seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, that the report of the Directors as submitted, be and is hereby adopted, and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the shareholders.

In making the motion, the President said: "I think you will all agree with me that this is a very satisfactory report. This statement of the result of the Bank's business for the year is better than at any time during the history of the Bank. You all know that no matter who the Board of Directors may be, or how clever they may be, there is very little that can be done by them except through the assistance of the staff and I may say that our General Manager has proved himself not only on this occasion but on various other occasions one of the best, and one who has devoted himself entirely to your interests. I have great pleasure in testifying to the energy and zeal of the whole staff. "We travelled through the West this summer, the Vice-President, Mr. Long, and myself. We had an enjoyable trip with beautiful weather. We travelled as comfortably as we could, but we had hard work to do, all the same. We stopped at twenty-one places in twenty-six days, and we went over the business of the Bank in these places and discussed matters with the Managers. We found everywhere that the enthusiasm was tremendous, and that all were profoundly impressed with the prosperity of the country and with the prosperity of the Bank, and that all were entirely devoted to the interests of the Bank, which was a very satisfactory state of affairs, indeed."

The General Manager, Mr. E. F. Hebdon, made a few remarks in regard to the report and the business of the Bank.

The following by-laws were then taken up and considered and the amendments passed unanimously:

By-law No. I. That the Annual General Meeting should be held on the third Wednesday in the month of May in every year.

By-law No. III. Increasing the number of directors to twelve.

By-law No. VI. Providing for the remuneration of the directors.

In reply to a question by Mr. Patterson as to the period to be covered by the next statement, the Vice-President said that it would cover five months and then the regular annual statements.

Messrs. A. Piddington and J. Patterson were appointed scrutineers, and one ballot was cast electing the following directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan, K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, Alex. Barnett, F. Orr Lewis, Andrew A. Allan, C. C. Ballantyne, Andrew J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, Farquhar Robertson, George L. Caine, A. B. Evans.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Black, seconded by Mr. A. Piddington, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President, Vice-President and Board of Directors.

It was also moved and seconded by the same gentlemen that an expression of warm appreciation of their services be tendered the General Manager and the staff. Passed unanimously.

The President then declared the meeting closed. At a subsequent meeting of Directors, which followed immediately after, Sir H. Montagu Allan and Mr. K. W. Blackwell were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively.

Belgium's New Army

The Belgian premier has recently outlined his bill for the reorganization of the army, by which a force of 330,000 men will be furnished in thirteen annual contingents. It is hoped to apply the reform to the 1913 contingent of recruits.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure, without leaving a scar.

Antoine Dubois, Formerly a Paris chauffeur, on his first visit to the wine vaults at Beaune, was overcome by the fumes of the liquor. He fell into a vat containing 100 gallons of burgundy and was drowned.

The Stowe (Suffolk, England, guardians have appointed a rate collector for the thinly populated parish of Finborough at a salary of \$5 a year. This was necessary because the overseer declined to act.

\$3,000 in a Miser's Bed

A large number of Banknotes amounting to \$3000 were hidden in an old mattress on which a miser named Orientane died of starvation, in Bukharest, Roumania. He owned property worth \$40,000.

It is reported that in order to discover the twelve favorite hymns of the worshippers, a ballot of the congregation and choir is to be taken at St. Paul's Church, Erith.

THE WEARY SMILE THAT COVERS PAIN

Women are Themselves to Blame for Much of Their Suffering.

Women are weak, yet under a smile they will try to hide pain and suffering that any man could not bear patiently. If women would only remember that their frequent failures of health arise from feeble or impure blood their lives would be smoother and they would longer retain their natural charm.

When the blood falls then begin those dragging backaches and headaches; unrefreshing sleep that causes dark lines under the eyes; dizziness; fits of depression; palpitation or rapid fluttering of the heart; hot flashes and indigestion. Then the cheeks grow pale, the eyes dull and the complexion bleached.

Women should know that much of this suffering is needless and can be promptly remedied. Purify and enrich the blood through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and your suffering will vanish. Thousands of women know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have brightened their lives by making the new, good blood of health, and so toning up all the vital organs into healthy, vigorous action. Here is an instance from among many. Miss Cora A. Cornell, St. Catharines, Ont., says: "Ever since the age of fourteen I have suffered terribly with pains in my back, and severe headaches. I was also much troubled with indigestion and had to be extremely careful as to my diet, and sometimes did not feel like eating at all. Some two years ago the headaches became so bad that I had to give up my position, which was clerking in a store, where, of course, I was constantly on my feet. I took a position in an office, where I could be seated most of the time, but even then I suffered terribly most of the time. As the medicine I had been taking did not help me I finally decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a supply, and soon felt they were helping me and I continued taking the pills several months until I felt perfectly well. Although my doctor advised me not to go back to my old position, I decided to do so, and have not felt any ill effects. I never have backache now, seldom a headache, and all traces of the indigestion have disappeared. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I hope this letter will help someone who suffers as I used to."

So by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.00 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRY TO BLOW UP POWDER MAG-AZINE

Military Authorities of Germany Puzzled by Incident

It is reported the Berlin military authorities are trying to solve the mystery of an alleged attempt to blow up magazine No. 7, on the outskirts of Berlin, in which enormous quantities of the most modern German explosives and ammunition are stored. On Wednesday night there was an exchange of shots between the sentries and an unknown number of persons who were heard climbing over the walls and barred wire surrounding the magazine.

The first explanation was that the sentries fired into the air to frighten a gang of rosters, but the authorities now hold the theory that the incident was due to spies who wished to destroy the valuable military stores in the magazine.

The guard at the magazine has been trebled and now consists of fifty-seven officers and men. No arrests appear to have been made.

ACADEMY DEGREES FOR HOTEL MAN

League in Berlin Decides to Make Catering a Fine Art

The two letters: D.H.—Doctor of Hotelkeeping—is a degree with which the world will become familiar if plans formulated in Berlin yesterday are successfully carried out.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the International Hotelkeepers' League it was decided to establish a hotel academy, for educational purposes. A fund of \$38,500 has been subscribed by the leading hotels in Europe toward the initial expenses of the scheme. The academy, which will probably be situated in Germany, will aim at converting hotelkeeping from a trade into a profession and at educating hotel employers on the same scientific lines as barristers, physicians and engineers who graduate at universities.

Every branch of hotel work, from that of hall porter to that of general manager, will be taught by specialists. The curriculum will provide for a three-year course, including six weeks attendance at the academy each year and many weeks' practical experience.

Hunger-Strike Released

It is reported that Miss Emily Wilding Davidson, of London, who was sent to prison for disturbance at Lloyd George's Aberdeen meeting, was liberated, her fine of \$10 having been paid anonymously. She had been on hunger strike, and was much exhausted.

Round the World in a Barrel

It is expected that two Italians who are touring the world in a barrel, have arrived at Medina del Campo, Spain. The barrel bears a label declaring its weight as 230 pounds, and its contents as two Italians, named Diannelle and Zenarchi.

CIGAR BANDS FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES

100 Imported Cigar Bands, no two alike, and a center piece for glass or china, are sent in a fancy order. No stamps. Agents wanted. STEPHENS, JONES & CO., IMPORTERS, NEW YORK

THE BOW VALLEY CALL

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Call Office—Corner Gleichen Street and Fourth Avenue
P.O. Box 13 Telephone No. 12
W. PARK EVANS, Publisher and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, January 9, 1913

Appreciating Alberta

A common weakness of the people of Alberta is the failure to properly appreciate their own province and their own city. In view of the representations sometimes made by the real estate fraternity, this may sound like irony, but it isn't. The real estate enthusiast dilates upon the financial advantage which will accrue to the man who is wise enough to buy real estate. That does not indicate appreciation of Calgary. That simply indicates appreciation of the opportunities which Calgary offers.

We want an appreciation of our land that goes deeper than dividends and increment. We want an appreciation that looks upon our city not merely as a good place to make money, but as a good place to make a home says the Albertan.

This is something which in the past, in a general way, has been lacking in Alberta. We have had no lack of enthusiastic boosters, but boosting has been their profession, and they are usually ready to pursue their trade where ever results warrant their doing so. Their enthusiasm for Alberta has been due, not to a sense of personal loyalty to the province, but simply to the fact that enthusiasm paid. They would enthuse as cheerfully over Labrador if it offered the same returns.

This spirit is passing away. The itinerant booster has contributed an important part to the development of the country, but he may now well give place to the men and women who live in Alberta not merely because it pays them to do so, but because it is the best place in the world to live. With a climate such as ours, with a sky and sunshine that may well be the envy of all the big centres of the east, with a land whose material advantages are as yet almost untapped, and with a people who represent the cream of the earth, why shouldn't a man wish to live in Alberta in preference to any other place there is?

The statement that the people of the west represent the cream of the earth, while possibly lacking in modesty is not lacking in truth. The men and women who emigrate to new countries are the energetic ones; those with red blood in their veins; those who have visions to realize and dreams to develop into facts. They stand in a class superior to their self-satisfied neighbors. The very fact that they emigrate, daring the unknown in their zeal to make the most of life, proves it.

The New Year, 1913

What of the year 1913? It now opens before us—a full year of three hundred and sixty-five days. As it unfolds itself in does it not suggest to us many thoughts of our selves; of those about us, and of our business affairs? The good in human nature is ever in the ascendancy at this season—the beginning of the year. What resolutions have we formed? What habits have we determined to discontinue, and what better ones have we decided to cultivate? What different position are we going to take with respect to those around us? What old grudges and envious thoughts are we going to drop, and what friendly and enabling actions are we going to brighten our path with, as well as that of others.

At this season of the year we stand on the pinnacle of thought. We look back over the year that is just passed with conscious approval, or that saddest of feelings—regret, or turn to the future with a purpose in view, and a promise to undo the wrongs of the past and make good in the days at hand. We start, as it were, afresh on the journey, brightened by hope and girded by right we go forward with the assurance of happiness and success.

In business we must also examine ourselves. What errors have we been making? What slothful and careless habits have we been permitting? What have we been neglecting? There is no progress without watchfulness and effort in the exercise of the brain as well as muscle. If we start out determined to do better than last year, we'll succeed.

Why so many of us fail to make a success of our business is because we are afraid of a new idea; we hold to the old while the world is crying for the new. When we display our goods in our windows in the same old way we did five years ago, do we wonder that the world passes us by? There is no standing still. Progression or retrogression is the slogan of to-day. Which will it be—the bugle call to renewed life and activity, or the knell of decay.

The offer of \$2,500 by the C.P.R. as prizes for the windbreak competition is a most generous one and one that every land owner should be deeply interested in. Not only should they be anxious to secure the prizes but they must see the immense amount of good windbreaks will be to every property-owner and the country generally. We understand that the Cluny Nurseries will be able to supply many thousand young trees this coming spring and as they will be acclimatized to this particular district we will have exceptional opportunities in the competition. Keep on talking about the windbreak.

The council proposes to have a code of whistles to indicate the direction of any fire, taking the Fire Hall as the centre of the town. This will be a good thing if it can be worked satisfactorily. The difficulty will be found during the night when the engineer is absent from the power house.

The man who repeats that he will never do a certain thing, invariably does it, if given time enough.

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The TABLES are the Most Modern
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Remember the Manager's name—**JACK JAMES**

An Interesting Document.

Winnipeg, Dec. 18th, 1912

Robert Rowe, Esq., Gleichen, Alta.,

Dear Sir: In looking over our sales records for the current year, we were gratified to note the large volume of business you have given us, which is much in excess of any previous year, and compares favorably with some of our largest accounts in the bigger centres, such as Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, etc.

It may be somewhat of a surprise, even to yourself, to know that your purchases for 1912 to date, of paint, stains, varnishes, etc., have exceeded 3000 gallons, or to put it in another way you have purchased material sufficient to give two coats to a surface of 1,200,000 square feet, which is surely an indication that you have enjoyed a large and profitable business this year.

Permit us in closing to congratulate you on this splendid showing and to assure you of our appreciation of your valued trade.

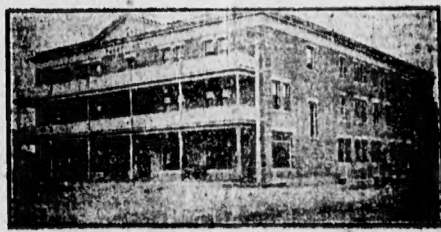
Hoping 1913 will prove equally or even more successful, we are,

Yours very truly,

G.F. Stephens & Co., Ltd.,
per D. McIver, Sales Manager.

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make-believes or bluffs; but
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to charge you more than is right.

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Canadian Stock Food Co., Ltd.

Canada Must Improve Live Stock Production

[Contributed]

What is to be done in order to build up the meat industry of Canada? There will be little use for abattoirs if the farmers do not raise animals for slaughter therein, and the question is now not so much how can we export our surplus meat, but rather how can we import enough meat to feed ourselves.

Canada like other growing countries, is already facing a shortage in meat supply. The population is rapidly increasing, whereas the supply of cattle, sheep and hogs is less than five years ago. The breaking up of the ranch and range country in the west into small farms has made serious inroads into the supply of beef and mutton from that territory, and has practically cut off the supply of thin young cattle which formerly were shipped to Ontario to be finished over.

Grain farmers of the western provinces are being urged by experimental farm workers, farmers institutes, livestock and farm papers to diversify their farming not only for safety as to returns, but as an insurance against the time when fertility will be so depleted that yields of grain will be no longer profitable.

Livestock is a safeguard, not only for the farmer, but would be a big factor in helping solve the car-shortage problem which is so acute every fall. Grain farmers all want to market their grain at the same time and get the money. Sheep and steers can be marketed every day in the year, provide a safe return and distribute the traffic for the transportation companies. There is at present a market in Canada for all live stock produce and for all kinds of smoked meats, lard, ham and bacon, so that the market is here with good prices. As the population increases this market will grow.

One of the greatest drawbacks against more live stock in the west is the fact that Canadian banks are not allowed to accept live stock as collateral for loans, whereas in the United States an enormous and profitable cattle loan business is done by large cattle loaning companies who get behind the beginner in the live stock business and carry him until the returns come in from his investment.

It is generally supposed that the extremely low temperatures which prevail during the winter in the west are absolutely prohibitive of the successful and economical handling of live stock. As a matter of fact, much of the best beef sold in Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg last spring was fed out in the open air last winter with no shelter, except a few buildings, and here and there some haystacks or very cheap sheds. Northwest winters are no harder on live stock than the winters of Ontario.

Although the Province of Alberta is unusually well equipped for producing cheaply mutton of the finest quality, large quantities of frozen sheep and lambs are each winter brought in from Australia and New Zealand, in addition to the large number of live sheep and lambs driven across the border from Montana and Wyoming.

One thing our farmers and stock raisers should learn is that the home market is the best. The cattle embargo has combined with other causes to make shipping cattle to Liverpool unprofitable. Indeed, several firms, formerly large exporters of cattle, have practically ceased their shipment to England.

Again, the Canadian market is better than the American market, for the Canadian farmer and rancher will almost uniformly get a better price net at Edmonton, Calgary or Winnipeg than he will at Chicago.

Some Western Canadian stockmen have been led by Chicago market reports and rumors of an acute shortage of finished cattle in the United States to ship their finished cattle to the Chicago market. In the case of the first large shipments of cattle made from Al-

berta to Chicago last fall the market was unusually favorable and entirely abnormal. Cattle for that week touched the highest prices ever known in Chicago stock yards, so that the Alberta cattle being carried along with the current, sold for a few cents a hundred more than they would have brought on the same date in Winnipeg. The success of this shipment led numerous other ranchmen in the west to take a chance on the Chicago market, with the result that in every case, so far as known, the net prices received at Chicago were less than the prices the stock would have netted at Calgary, Edmonton or Winnipeg. Western Canadian prices for beef, mutton and pork are regulated by supply and demand. With the west each year importing larger quantities of meats from Eastern Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, it is obvious that prices for finished products in the west must be at least on a parity with prices for those products in other countries from which they are exported.

This general subject will be found discussed at great length in the annual report issued by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, as veterinary general of the Dominion Government, which was extensively quoted from and commented upon at the time.

The general subject of the languishing meat industry of Canada was the subject of a lengthy debate in the House of Commons about a year ago, and it is a fair surmise that the present government intends in some way to encourage the industry. Unfortunately, the cold climate of Western Canada and the natural desire of the new settler to get a quick return from his land and to pay for his farm as quickly as possible militates against the industry. In the end, however, the farmer who raises some live stock and who feeds his frosted grain will come out ahead, and unquestionably the country as a whole will be greatly benefited by more mixed farming in Eastern and Western Canada alike. Indeed, the situation is becoming so grave as to demand the earnest and early attention of the Dominion and Provincial governments. Nothing, perhaps, will accomplish so much as a campaign of publicity and education, which will convince the westerner that he will benefit himself and his land by raising live stock. And in this connection it is to be hoped the government when revising the Bank Act, will permit loans to be made to the farmer upon the products of his farm, including both grain and live stock.

The lesson cannot be too strongly impressed upon the farmers of the northwest that the growth and prosperity of the live stock and meat business of the country depends upon an ample and steady supply of live stock being furnished to the packers and butchers scattered over the country. Without ample supplies and raw materials these people cannot operate economically, so that it is greatly to the benefit and profit of the farmers to keep a steady supply moving forward in order that the home market may be

maintained and developed and the best prices established for the live stock grown within the provinces.

"The Versailles" Coming Here.

F. Stuart Whyte's company of Pierrots, "The Versailles" will be the attraction at the Gleichen Opera House, Saturday, Jan. 11th.

This clever company of old country favorites are now playing their first Canadian tour, having come to Vancouver direct from London.

They are presenting a combination of the old fashioned Pierrot show and modern musical comedy. The first part of the evening is devoted to the Pierrots, while the latter part is given over to modern musical comedy. The play for Saturday evening will be "In the Camp Fire's Glow." The action of this brilliant little musical gem is strictly Canadian. The scenes are laid along the Fraser River in Northern B. C. Reserved Seats \$1.00, now on sale at the Palace Hotel office.

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Canada we use no such general term—this is Western
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business blocks and homes are under construction, new
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CALGARY, ALBERTA

ULSTER AND HOME RULE

NORTHERN PROVINCE MUST SHARE WITH ALL IRELAND

Sir Edward Carson, declares that never, without the use of force, will the Ulster people submit to Home Rule—would rather be ruled by a foreign country.

London.—An attempt was made to instill some semblance of New Year into the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons. The members from Ulster proposed the exclusion of the northern province of Ireland from the operations of the measure.

Sir Edward Carson, in moving an amendment to that effect, pleaded for serious consideration of the question, which might, he said be vital to the success of the bill and to the whole constitution of the United Kingdom. I was, he said, a question of whether the House of Commons had made up its mind to drive Ulster out of the constitution under which it desired to remain. Never without the use of force could the Ulster people be forced to submit to the degradation of a Parliament in Dublin which was a source of abhorrence and loathing to them.

Premier Asquith followed Sir Edward Carson and immediately made it quite clear that the Government would not accept the amendment to the Home Rule bill.

It would wreck the bill, he declared, as the effect of the amendment would be to exclude several Nationalist counties from the operations of the Act. Ireland, he continued, must be treated as a whole on the principle that what is beneficial for the country as a whole could not in the long run be injurious to any part thereof.

The Premier asked the Unionists to declare clearly what their attitude would be if the Home Rule bill in its present form was submitted to the electorate and approved.

Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition said that if the bill were put before the electorate and they supported it, the Conservative party would not encourage resistance to it by the Unionists. But if the Government attempted to force the measure through against the wishes of the people of Ulster, he would heartily assist them in resisting it. Mr. Law said he believed the Ulster people would rather submit to being ruled by a foreign country than by the Nationalists.

Winifred Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, who when he arose to address the chamber was greeted with loud Opposition cries of rat, and traitor, twitted Mr. Law for insinuating the Loyalist Ulster man would rather be annexed by a foreign country than continue their allegiance to the Crown. If the bill were passed.

On division the amendment was defeated by a vote of 294 to 197.

Franz Ferdinand's Visit to Kaiser Berlin.—The Kaiser recently had a visit from the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. His imperial highness always makes a point of accompanying the Kaiser to the big court hunt at Sprinze, near Hanover, and his visit had far more to do with the chase than with the Balkan question. Berlin was all agog with military on the day of the archduke's arrival, for the swearing in of the recruits took place in the Lustgarten, the vast square before the Schloss. After the display there was a gala luncheon at the Imperial Schloss, at which the Kaiserin was represented by her daughter-in-law, Princess Elitel, her majesty preferring to remain at Potsdam and welcome the archduke at the new palace.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand was lucky at Sprinze, where the preserves are quite unique. The quarry was driven past the stands, and the Kaiser who had the first shot, left the best specimens, as a matter of course, for his guest. Altogether (deer and wild swine) the archduke killed twenty-six beasts and the Kaiser forty-four.

BERNHARDT'S TOMB SACRED

Title to It Will Not be Challenged by French Government

Paris.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has been assured that her tomb, which has been prepared for her on a rock in the Atlantic ocean, will not be taken from her by the French government.

The tomb is hewn out of a rocky peninsula which touches Bell Isle, the island off the Brittany coast where Mme. Bernhardt spends her holidays. At low tide the rock which contains the tomb joins the island, while at high tide it becomes an island itself.

After the actress had prepared the tomb doubt was expressed regarding her title to the rock, and a lawyer informed her some months ago that it did not belong to her. Mme. Bernhardt has now received a definite assurance through Mme. Delcasse, wife of the minister of marine, that her title will not be challenged.

\$10,000 Necklace in Street

Paris.—A Pearl necklace, containing seven rows of fine pearls and a number of brilliants, said to be worth \$10,000, was picked up recently in the Avenue de Messine, Paris, by a messenger who took it at once to the commissary of police. The necklace was claimed by a rich American woman staying in a hotel in the Boulevard Hausmann, who rewarded the honest messenger with \$100.

Berlin.—After being refused as recruit on account of his age, a youth at Tilsit addressed a personal appeal to the Kaiser, who has now ordered that the youth should be taken into the Royal Hospital surgery at Konigsberg and treated there at the Kaiser's expense until his legs are straightened. As knock-knees are curable by the surgeon, the recruit's ambition to wear the Kaiser's uniform will eventually be gratified.

Toronto.—A ten-story apartment house, to contain three thousand rooms, and to cost two million dollars will be built in Toronto. The apartment will be the largest in the world and will be started within a year by local capital on a site already purchased near Spadina and College.

PASTOR BREAKS WAY INTO HIS CHAPEL

Armed With Hammer He Quickly Removes Obstacles of Doors and Windows

London.—A very unusual scene occurred recently at Crane street Baptist Chapel, Pontypool, where differences have arisen between the pastor the Rev. Daniel Hughes, and some of the congregation.

A week ago the congregation decided by a majority of twenty-one to call for the minister's resignation, but he refused to tender it or to attend a deacons' meeting at which he was to have received three month's salary in lieu of notice.

He announced that he would baptize a number of people, and the deacons, contending that the usual formalities had not been complied with, had all the doors, gates and windows barred and announced that no services would be held.

When Mr. Hughes arrived at the locked gates yesterday morning he clambered over the railings, carefully inspected the padlocks and chains and then secured a heavy hammer. He soon broke his way through and walked to the vestry door, part of which was of glass.

He smashed the glass to fragments, entered the building and, using his hammer again, broke the fastenings of the main door.

A crowd of people who had collected to watch his operations went inside, where Mr. Hughes instead of a sermon, made a speech in self-defense and said that he was ready to face the consequences of his action in the courts.

In a speech before he entered, Mr. Hughes said the deacons had told him that his followers were undesirable and a rabble. He declared that the deacons' action was illegal and said: I am captain of the ship.

Mr. Hughes stayed in the chapel all day and was supplied with his food there. At the evening service, when he baptized nine persons, he pleaded his cause again, and to such effect that the congregation passed a resolution in favor of reversing the previous decision that he should resign.

TURKS CONCEDE MUCH

OFFER NEARLY ALL EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS FOR PEACE

After protracted discussions the Turks have finally capitulated to the demands of the Allies, conceding practically all the Territory Asked for.

London.—After protracted diplomatic skirmishes, the Turks finally capitulated to a majority of the demands of the Balkan allies at the New Year's session of the peace conference in St. James Palace. Through Rechad Pasha they agreed to cede practically the whole of the Ottoman Empire's European dominions, except Adrianople and the territory between it and Constantinople, to their victorious but traditionally despised neighbors.

The terms the Turkish delegates presented to the conference as a counter proposal to the demands of the allies were:

First—The rectification of Turkish-Bulgarian frontier, by making the boundary west of the line now occupied by the troops of the allies in the Vlayet of Adrianople.

Second—The question of the status of Adrianople to be settled by Turkey and Bulgaria direct.

Third—The cession of the remainder of European Turkey, including Janina and Scutari to the allies.

Fourth—The Albania and Crete questions to be solved by the Powers.

Fifth—The Aegean Islands to remain Turkish.

The announcement of these terms were wrung from the Turkish delegates with the greatest difficulty. They came only after Rechad Pasha had reiterated Turkey's desire to shift the responsibility of adjudicating all the vital questions to the great powers and the representatives of the allies had registered their unshaken objections to such a course and plainly had given the Turks to understand that the failure of the Ottoman delegates to embark on serious negotiations would mean a resumption of hostilities in South Eastern Europe.

RUSSIA LIBERATES SERFS

Last Vestiges of Slavery Disappear in Caucasus

St. Petersburg.—The Council of the Empire has adopted a law, abolishing the last vestiges of serfdom in Russia. When the rescript of emancipation was issued in 1861, the Caucasus was excepted from its provisions on account of special conditions there and temporary transitional measures were instituted pending the adoption of the most equitable method for giving the serfs their freedom. This transitional stage, now after a century has been terminated, though there was slim opposition to its being abolished.

Premier Kokovsov personally appeared before the Council to urge the adoption of the new law. It already had passed the Duma.

Prime Minister Returns

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 11.—Hon. R. L. Borden and Mrs. Borden have returned from the south after a two weeks' sojourn at Atlantic City, New York and other points. The Premier came back in the best of health after a thorough holiday away from the business worries of Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Borden enjoyed several days at their favorite pastime, golf.

The Prime Minister will, from this time until the session opens, be engaged in parliamentary business.

PRINCE PASSES EXAMS.

King's Second Son Didn't Take High Place, However

London.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, stood sixtieth in order of merit in a list of sixty-five persons who underwent an examination for naval cadets last month. The newspapers comment on the standing of the Prince in evidence of the complete impartiality of the examiners.

MRS. WILSON WOODROW



Washington.—To many of the readers of Mrs. Wilson Woodrow's breezy stories that from time to time appear in the popular magazines it will be a surprise to learn that the author is a slight young woman with curly blonde hair and altogether feminine in manner and appearance. The vigor, breadth and masculine viewpoint of her stories have caused many persons to imagine the author was a man masquerading under a feminine pen name. But Mrs. Wilson Woodrow is really the name of this very clever little lady. Her husband and President-elect of the United States, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey are cousins, named after uncles with the surname of Wilson and Woodrow, respectively, and the Christian names Thomas and James, and when the boys grew up the author's husband dropped the James and Woodrow Wilson dropped the Thomas, so Mrs. Woodrow can't help her name nor the fact that she's a woman.

When Mrs. Woodrow was asked to account for the masculine viewpoint in her writings, she replied: I was brought up in a family which included more men than women, which taught me perhaps to handle my male characters in a fashion true to life. I am not a college graduate, she continued. I never went to school even. When I wanted to learn anything and said so I had teachers provided at home.

Before going to New York City ten years ago from her home in southern Ohio, Mrs. Woodrow had written no fiction, and her first short story whose scene was laid in a mining camp, was submitted to a New York newspaper syndicate, and a check for \$100 was sent to her two days later for the story, with the request from the same firm for a series of stories based on mining camp life.

THE MARKET REPORT

Weekly Grain Letter Supplied by Thompson, Son & Co., Grain Merchants, Winnipeg, J.

Winnipeg, December 31.—Narrowness in the range of fluctuations, and lack of activity in trading have characterized the speculative wheat markets during the past seven days, and in the actual cash wheat trade, there has been indifference, perhaps caused in part by the holiday season, or by the want of confidence in present prices, owing to a suspicion on that with the turn of the year the supply situation may assume a more bullish attitude. From the low points which prices reached at the beginning of December there has been in a general way a recovery averaging from 1 1/2c. to 4 c. per bushel, some markets doing a little better than others, and in the speculative markets at least there has been produced an undertone of bullish sentiment, which is ready to advance prices if something developed which would give a real reason for higher prices. If a prominent leader in the Chicago market would start in and buy, or even make a big show of buying May wheat, many other traders who would like to see wheat advance would follow, and some fair advance would follow; perhaps even the public would take a hand in it, but public interest in grain speculation has been sadly lacking for a long time. A wet January in the Argentine would be a strong influence to higher prices, because it would interfere with the finishing of harvest and delay threshing and thus delay the exporting of the new crop as it did last January. In the absence of these factors or something like them we have begun to fear that there is no great prospect of higher prices for wheat for some considerable time to come. In the last two weeks we have been trying to persuade ourselves that wheat might advance because the price has had a big decline in the last six months from the high average which it had been for some years previously, and with the beginning of this month this decline stopped, and a distinct change has come into market sentiment, turning it from a heavy pessimistic feeling, to one distinctly, though not strongly or aggressively bullish. This change after causing advances as mentioned above, continues in the shape of a bullish undertone sufficient in the last week to keep prices up to the level they attained a week ago, but evidently not strong enough to put them higher. In the last four months there has been as we have frequently mentioned, an extremely large movement of wheat and flour, from producing and milling

44,282,000 bushels in 1911, and 27,738,000 bushels in 1910. This United States visible is not a very bullish showing when compared with the years previous to 1911, but some of the other weekly statistics appear quite bullish such as the world's shipments for last week being only 7,768,000 bushels against 10,128,000 bushels a year ago, and there is a decrease on ocean passage of 1,944,000 bushels bringing the quantity on ocean passage down to 27,400,000 bushels compared with 29,328,000 bushels a year ago. The European visible supply also shows a decrease for the week of 4,628,000 bushels compared with a decrease of 2,700,000 bushels at same date last year and the total is now down to 76,456,000 bushels against 82,700,000 bushels a year ago. The world's visible according to Bradstreet's however shows a decrease for the week of only 1,185,000 bushels against a decrease of 3,150,000 bushels a year ago. The immediate future of the market seems to us to depend on the movement of the new crop from the southern hemisphere. The Argentine Government issued a few weeks ago an estimate of the wheat crop which makes it 198,400,000 bushels against 179,824,000 bushels last year and puts the quantity available for export at 134,000,000 bushels. Their oat crop is put at 122,000,000 bushels against 64,000,000 bushels last year and their corn crop is giving the prospect of largely exceeding last year's yield which itself was a record crop. The Australian wheat crop is also estimated by Government officials at 6,000,000 bushels larger than last year. New wheat has now begun to move in the Argentine, but harvest in the south will not be finished before the middle of last month, and the threshing will go on until March, but if favorable weather is experienced the exports from the Argentine may very soon become large and Australian shipments will add to the supply. It looks also as if the Argentine, like the United States, has a good crop year for all grain, and that a crop increase is helping to a plentifulness of supply of all food and feeding stuffs for at least the first half of 1913. The new crop situation seems to be a fair average one in all countries but some of it may have much of unfavourableness to pass through before it comes to harvest which adds to the uncertainty of the markets for the more distant future.

Our Winnipeg market has been steady and firm, and fairly active. With other markets it has an undertone of strength which is seen more in option trading than in the cash wheat trade. In cash wheat the demand has been mostly for two and three northern, but there are buyers for all grades at firm market prices, and it may be said that the competition in buying and the facilities in the Winnipeg market cannot be excelled in any grain market in the world. The weather in Western Canada continues unusually fine, mild and calm, so that railway traffic is almost as easy as in the month of October. This is permitting of a large movement in grain.

Wheat inspections in the last six days being 3,640 cars against 2,577 cars same days last year. The increase in movement however is more marked in the coarse grains, for in the same six days the cars of oats, barley and flax inspected number 1,863 cars this year against 761 cars last year. Stocks of all grains at Port William and Port Arthur are increasing, the movement eastward by rail being moderate. Today's cash prices are 1 Northern, 81 1/2c; 2 Northern, 78 1/2c; 3 Northern, 75 1/2c; No. 4, 72 1/2c; No. 5, 69 1/2c; No. 6, 56 1/2c; feed, 49c. Tough wheat sells at 7c to 8c under the straight grade. No. 1 Alberta Red Winter 81 1/2c; 2 A.R., 79c; 3 A.R., 76c. Futures closed December 82 1/2c, May, 86 1/2c; July 87 1/2c.

Oats.—A good demand continues for oats but prices are easier at 2 Canada Western, 31c; 3 C.W., 27 1/2c; extra 1 feed, 28 1/2c; 1 feed, 27 1/2c; 2 feed, 26c. Futures closed December, 31c; May, 34 1/2c.

Barley.—The barley market is steady with prices of lower grades 1c. down. No. 3, 45 1/2c; No. 4, 40 1/2c; rejected, 38c; feed, 37c.

Flax.—The receipts of flax are large, 691 cars in six days, but trade is fairly active and prices steady. No. 1 North Western Canada 104 1/2c; 2 C.W., 102 1/2c; 3 C.W., 85 1/2c. Futures closed December, 106c, and May 112 1/2c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Port William and Port Arthur.

CANNIBAL MEXICAN SNAILS

Species Imported into France Said to be of Benefit to Market Gardeners

Paris.—A carnivorous giant snail called the glandine was imported into France from Mexico some six months ago, and at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Bouvier asserted that its cannibal propensities were conferring great benefits on market gardeners. The glandine feeds on ordinary snail and slugs, and when it encounters a French snail it thrusts forward its head, and penetrating to the innermost recesses of the enemy's shell, devours its prey alive.

The experiment began with 100 giant snails, and proved so satisfactory that 200 more are to be imported for the market gardeners around Paris.

N.T.R. TRAIN AT COLBORNE

First Through Train From Winnipeg Arrived New Year's Day

Port Colborne, Ont.—The National Transcontinental Railway made good its promise of a year ago when a trainload of wheat arrived here on Jan. 1. Almost a year ago it was stated by the directors of the road that they would have a train running over the entire line before Jan. 1st.

The train consisted of twenty cars of wheat, approximately 600 tons. The wheat is to be unloaded and milled at Port Colborne and immediately reloaded and forwarded on the same train to St. John, N.B., whence it is to be shipped to South Africa on a ship which is awaiting it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON II.—FIRST QUARTER, FOR JAN. 12, 1913

Text of the Lesson, Gen. II, 4-25—Memory Verses, 16, 17—Golden Text Gen. I, 27—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

"The central thought of this book is God. Its one object is to reveal God. In reading it our chief desire ought to be to know God." These words I copied from a Bible in Dr. Andrew Murray's study in Wellington, South Africa, in August, 1898, and they helped me. He remarked as he saw me handling that particular Bible: You will notice that I have used that copy of the Scriptures to mark in it all the names of God. That which the Holy Spirit makes prominent we should, and in the same proportion. Apply this to the book of Jonah and see the names Lord and God forty times and the first four times and make the application yourself.

We saw in last week's lesson the first section of Scriptures, the first name of Deity, God (or Hebrew Elohim) used just thirty-five times. Now we have a new name, Lord God (Jehovah Elohim), used in this lesson just eleven times, and when we get the true meaning of the number eleven we shall be surprised at the reason why this. Last week we saw God the Creator (Elohim) working unhindered. All the significance we see in any name of Deity is but partial, for now we know only in part. We may always see in Elohim God as Creator. Jehovah is the greatest names in the Bible, used about 7,000 times, and in it we may see the Creator in special relation to man, made originally in His image and to be restored by redemption by the great sacrifice of the Creator becoming our substitute, the one who was and is and is to be, becoming our righteous, new, our peace, our shepherd, our health.

In last lesson we saw man, male and female, made in the image of God, and given dominion over all other creatures. In this lesson we see these things more fully stated, and we are told how man was made and where placed. In verse 7 we read plainly that the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul. And to all the babes, the little children, who are neither wise nor prudent in the estimation of the world's scholars, who receive the word with meekness, this forever settles the question of how man was made, just as chapter 1, 1, is an end of all controversy as to creation.

As to man made in the image of God (chapter 1, 26, 27), we know that the Son of God appeared as a man to Abraham, to Joshua, to Manoah and others, and if you can receive what some believe that He took human form before He made Adam matters are much simplified. Lesson verse 21, 22, tell how man was made, and to a believer all is satisfactory. The margin of verse 22 says that the Lord God built a woman, and we shall see the reason of this. The words of Adam when Eve was brought to him are used by Paul in reference to Christ and the church in Eph. v. 30-32, and this is indeed a great mystery which might be understood, but few receive it.

The first Adam and Eve fell and brought ruin upon the race and the earth. The last Adam is the Lord from heaven, and in this age of His rejection, in the power of His death and resurrection. He is by His spirit building a woman, the church, His Eve, the redeemed from all nations, and she when completed shall be brought to Him; there shall be a marriage according to Ps. xiv, Matt. xxv, Rev. xix, and He shall reign and she with Him till all His enemies shall be subdued (1 Cor. xv, 22-28). Lesson verses 8, 9, tell of a man where everything must have been absolutely perfect and beautiful beyond anything we can imagine, with all trees, pleasant to the sight and good for food, and a river which parted and became four rivers. In the midst of the garden were two special trees, the tree of life and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Of the former they might eat freely before they sinned, but of the latter they were forbidden to eat upon pain of death.

In these first two chapters of the Bible, with its Eden and garden and river and man in the image of God and God (no doubt in human form) coming to walk and talk with him (III, 8), and neither adversary nor evil current we have a most fascinating picture, the like of which is not seen again till we come to Rev. xxi, xxii when all is repeated on a grander scale. So the Bible is a great circle of truth carrying us from the perfect earth that will be when the kingdom comes. The former we had no part in, but the latter we shall enjoy with Him. If we are redeemed by His precious blood.

Concerning verse 25, "And they were both naked the man and his wife and were not ashamed." We know that all creatures were clothed and birds with feathers, sheep with wool, etc., and it seems impossible that the highest of God's creatures made in His own image should be absolutely naked. I find the key in Ps. civ. 2, where we read concerning God: Who coverest thyself with light as with a garment. Man made in the image of God must therefore have been clothed with light, a glory of halo, part of himself. He had a put on clothing.

Rifle Shooting for Schoolgirls London.—At the Kensington borough council has decided to allow girls over 12 years of age attending the elementary schools of the borough the free use of the municipal miniature rifle range at the public baths, at which the boys of the same age have been practicing for some time past.

London.—Recently the local government board auditor has surcharged the Willeaden council for an amount spent on whisky and cigars at a public ceremony, but has allowed the cost of tea and coffee to be defrayed out of the rates.



THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AND LITTLE PRINCESS JULIANA

The above charming snapshot of the queen of Holland taken the other day depicts this popular royalty with her only daughter, the Princess Juliana. Queen Wilhelmina is the daughter of the late King William III, and was married to Henri, duke of Mecklenburg, in 1901. Many unpleasant rumors were spread in the early days of their union regarding a certain state of tension in their matrimonial affairs, but latterly it is said that the queen and her consort are in full accord. The queen, like her mother, is very practical and typically Dutch in her love of order. The Princess Juliana, the only child of the queen, is a charming little person, who has brought great popularity to the royal palace.

Canadian Northern Places Big Order

Toronto.—D. B. Hanna, vice-president of the Canadian Northern railway, announced that the company has placed orders for equipment amounting to \$7,000,000 for delivery in 1913. The orders include 1,850 box cars, 700 flat cars, 300 ballast cars, 100 refrigerator cars, 150 stock cars, 76 passenger coaches and 131 locomotives.

Mr. Hanna stated that all the equipment will be built by Canadian firms. Every plant in the Dominion turning out cars or locomotives has been given a share of the business, he said.

The North Sea Airships

Berlin.—Recently the German admiralty has purchased a plot of land five miles square near Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, for the first aerial naval station. It will include a garage, capable of being turned round, for two Zeppelin airships. The 1913 estimates will provide a further \$425,000 for naval airships and \$400,000 for establishing and equipping Cuxhaven station, the garrison of which will consist of 200 officers and men.

BARCLAY & HALL